

# INDIANS AT • WORK

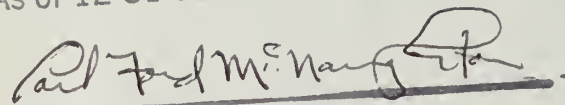


AUGUST 15, 1934

A NEWS SHEET FOR INDIANS  
AND THE INDIAN SERVICE

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

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A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Earl Ford McNaughton", written over a horizontal line.

Earl Ford McNaughton

I N D I A N S   A T   W O R K

CONTENTS OF THE ISSUE OF AUGUST 15, 1934

Volume II

Number 1

	Page
EDITORIAL. . . . .	1
Mary Austin. . . . .	7
Reorienting Indian Education and Extension in the Wake of the Wheeler-Howard Act. . . . . By Ward Shepard..	8
The Drive for Indian Employment. . . . .	12
Three New Appointments to Superintendencies. . . . .	15
Transfers of Superintendents to become effective September 1 . . . . .	19
Indian Homes at Mission Agency . . . . .	20
San Carlos Apaches Fight the Drought . . . . . By Claude C. Cornwall . .	22
A study of Cricket Depredations on Fort Hall - An IECW Project . . By H. A. Ireland. . . . .	26
Field Day at Lac du Flambeau . . . . By J. H. Mitchell . . . .	30
A Year of Progress . . . . . By William Stemihoh . . . .	33
Indian Cook Book . . . . .	35
Indian Foremen Report on IECW Projects . . . . .	37



"The Menunza family lives in a tent on the hill about three-quarters of a mile east of the Agency. The tent has a home-made three-quarter bed, a small stove, a trunk, and a few boxes. There is no mattress on the bed and not enough covers. The floor is covered with a few boards and pieces of cardboard here and there. It looked as though it had not been cleaned for months. Scraps of everything were lying around."

This editorial has for its purpose to remind ourselves, in the Indian Service, and our friends outside of it, that there is a long way yet to go and a desperate need of going faster.

The family case, described above by a school social worker, is generalized, for the tribe in question, as follows:

"The tents, in which approximately half the families live, are usually leaky. The small frame shacks are somewhat better, but are usually poorly built, with single walls, and are dirty and crowded. Quite a number have no windows at all, and others only one tiny window high under the eaves above the door. Furniture is woefully inadequate. Very few families have more than one bed, no matter what the size of the family, and a large number have only bunks on the ground, or homemade beds without springs or mattress. Covering is inadequate even for the number of persons at home now, and will not nearly suffice when the school children are at home."



Are there plans -- are there active immediate steps -- to meet the above state of affairs which is the product of decades of directionless maladministration? There are plans, and some mere first steps are being taken now. Ninety-nine percent of the rehabilitation job, at this reservation, is in the future.

\* \* \* \* \*

We pass to another reservation and quote from the joint report of the Indian Service Hospital Administrator and the Indian Service District Medical Director:

"The Superintendent as well as all physicians and the Catholic Father at Sisseton state the medical need of the Sisseton Indian is very urgent. Father Poland states that out of 700 Catholic members of the tribe every family has or has had at least one case of tuberculosis and that he personally has buried eleven children of one mother, all of whom died of the same disease. It is also stated that venereal diseases are prevalent and that syphilis is especially virulent in this vicinity. There seems to have been very little attempt at control of this disease."

\* \* \* \* \*

When ninety-eight Navajo girls came to Santa Fe for nurse aide training two months ago, each was presumed to be in fit physical condition and to have undergone a previous medical examination. But on arrival, the girls were examined for physical defects and no less than twenty-five were found to be suffering from active trachoma; no less than seven had active tuberculosis; and ten were in need of tonsilectomies.

Why was this state of facts? Illustrative of the

reasons, would be the medical set-up at the very hospital where they received competent diagnosis -- the Charles F. Lummis Indian Hospital at Santa Fe. There, a single physician -- and a highly competent man he is -- is responsible for all medical and surgical work in the sixty-bed hospital; for the routine and emergency medical care of two boarding schools with 700 Indian pupils; for the field medical service on three reservations forty miles apart; and for the keeping of the elaborate records, with the heavy paper work, that must go to Washington. And this doctor is without a stenographer or clerk, so that he does his own typing and filing. The hospital's refrigerating plant would properly meet the need of a family of six. The wards do not permit effective segregation of infective cases. The Santa Fe hospital situation is average or better, as Indian Service medical resources go.

\* \* \* \* \*

The yearly turnover of nurses is eleven percent in the Navy and ten percent in the Veterans' Administration. In the Indian Service, this turnover is eighty percent. The under-supply of nurses "kills off" the nursing staff in the Indian Service at the rate of eighty percent a year.

The nursing division reports:

"Long hours, overwork, physical breakdown . . . . impossible to maintain and operate an efficient nursing service. These conditions will continue and will grow worse, unless provisions can be made for additional personnel."

\* \* \* \* \*

An under-supply of personnel in a number of the essential field services; an over-centralization of field control at the Washington headquarters -- a headquarters which itself is grievously under-staffed; the glacial slowness of the procedures of appointment, involving as these procedures do different offices in different departments at Washington; an inflexible appropriation system which continues to impose ancient mistakes on present expenditures; these are only some of the reasons why the Indian Service continues to lag, and reorganization seems to go forward at a snail's pace. They are explanations, but they can not permanently be excuses.

This editorial is not a discussion of reorganization, but is meant simply to remind ourselves, and our friends outside of the Indian Office who are generous in their appreciations, of how far we must go before we can rest in any sense of secure achievement.

\* \* \* \* \*

Fundamental, of course, is the condition of Indian poverty, cumulative through lifetimes. The basic causes of Indian poverty are now being removed through the Wheeler-Howard Act. The poverty remains, and a many-sided effort, on scores of reservations, not across months but across years, will be needed to turn the tide.

Indian dis-organization and non-organization, and, in



the allotted areas, mental resistance to the Government joined with mental dependency on the Government, constitute an intangible condition as real as physical poverty. Not only the Wheeler-Howard Act, but the whole present policy, is directed against the continuance of Indian non-organization, dis-organization and mental dependency. But these intangibles of social and mental life are not changed by any waving of the wand of good intentions. Time, and myriad labor, and nothing less than these, will establish Indian self-dependence.

\* \* \* \* \*

One other item, suggestive in yet another direction, is here quoted. It is taken from a report by the National Association on Indian Affairs, Inc.:

"At Zuni, our representatives went into the arts and crafts situation, with melancholy results. Their finding is that the advantageous economic situation of these Indians, plus a prejudice against pottery making (which has probably been nurtured by the Indian schools), has led almost to the extinction of this one outstanding art."

\* \* \* \* \*

The generous emergency grants, benefitting as they do the properties of the Indians while employing the Indians and demonstrating the Indians' capacity to do their own work, yet may have an injurious aftermath. These emergency expenditures will diminish or will stop entirely. Then, unless the Indian Service has found out how to help the Indians carry forward their necessary activities

on a voluntary basis, there must be anticipated a crumbling away of many of the physical improvements and a truly disastrous collapse of standard of living and of morale.

This editorial is not written out of a gloomy mood, but because Indian Service must continue to try "to see life steadily and see it whole."

JOHN COLLIER

Commissioner of Indian Affairs

MARY AUSTIN

At Santa Fe, on August 14th, died Mary Austin, in her sixty-sixth year.

This woman of genius, of idiosyncrasy and of mixed endowments had appropriated many subjects, served many causes. Among the streams of thought and of mystery which upbore her life, were some that will flow till the end of all life.

Her understanding of the transforming and creative power of group influences placed her close to the center of thinking of the modern age -- and enabled her to diagnose some of this age's most troubling maladies.

Much of her written work will not live. But fragments of it, including some whole books of it, and the tradition of it, will have a long future.

Possibly she was the very first thinker in this country to break through all the conventionalized (the stubbornly conventionalized) views of the Indian, and to be strong enough and bold enough to claim for the Indians a universal significance; to claim for their spirit a role of its own, and an indispensable role, in the future drama of man and earth. J. C.

REORIENTING INDIAN EDUCATION AND EXTENSION IN THE WAKE OF THE WHEELER-HOWARD ACT

By Ward Shepard

Specialist In Land Policy, Indian Service

One of the chief purposes of the Wheeler-Howard Act - though this purpose is not explicitly stated in the Act - is to bring about the actual use by the Indians of their own lands. Many phases of the Act contribute to this end. Security and permanence of land tenure, the requirement of proper range and forest management, the credit and educational provisions, and the provision for tribal incorporation all head in this same direction of Indian use of Indian lands. The only chance of economic security and racial salvation for the Indians as a whole lies in achieving economic sufficiency on the land.

The Act itself does not offer a complete solution of the problem. The entire administration of Indian affairs must be bent to this end. Old policies and views must be reexamined and realigned. Among the most important tools for working out economic self-sufficiency are education and extension, and both of these activities must be searchingly examined in the light of the new policy and its goal.

The General Education Problem

From the start of Indian administration, and especially since the passage of the general Allotment Act of 1887, education has

been constantly emphasized by the Indian Service and the Indian welfare groups. In general, however, education of Indians was



looked upon for many years as having for its chief goal the training of Indians to disappear. Education was to be the principal means of assimilation, and the goal of assimilation was to absorb the Indian population so that it would be impossible to tell an Indian from a white man except by his color, and no doubt that itself would ultimately disappear and be engulfed in the white blood stream.

The new Indian policy, of

course, has quite thoroughly displaced this naive theory of assimilation. "Assimilation" has ceased to be an important question and has been replaced by the sharper and infinitely more real issue of economic and spiritual salvation. There is no longer any reason to think in terms of a conventional white education for the Indians. Far more important to us is the question - What type of education will best fit the Indians to cope with their own environment and to adjust their changing culture to a dominant white culture?

#### The Navajo Problem As An Example

This question is being acutely faced on the Navajo Reservation, where the new "day schools" are to be real community centers, primarily concerned with the fundamental economic and social problems of the Navajos. Child education will not be their dominant function, but rather the creation and focusing of group thought and group activity on the pressing problems of erosion control, stock reduction, grazing management, public health, social organization, relations to white culture and the intensifying and widening of Navajo economic activities in such enterprises as subsistence farming and arts and crafts, as well as the maintenance of the native Navajo culture.

The Navajo program, already well on in its initial stages, will be an immensely important proving-ground for Indian education as a whole. It seems clear now that to bring about effective use of Indian land by Indians we must greatly broaden and enrich our vocational education program. And we must put the main emphasis not on fitting Indians to enter into the white man's industrial world, in competition with the white worker and the unemployed, but on fitting them to enter into their own world and make it a success. Clearly we must somehow or other bring to all Indians who have or will have land a practical and common-sense training in land use, whether by farming, livestock raising or forestry.

#### Federal Indian Day Schools?

But how shall we bring this training to so many individuals? Under the O'Malley-Johnson Act, there will probably be increased

effort to put Indian children into public schools. In many places, probably, this is unavoidable. In many other places, especially where there



are homogeneous groups of Indians, we should consider whether it would not be better to create Federal Indian day schools comparable to those on the Navajo Reservation,

directed especially to the local economic and cultural problems of the Indians themselves instead of trying to mould them to a conventional white man's pattern.

### Continued Vocational Training

Whether the Indian child goes to a Federal or a State school, he should by all means, after the age of fourteen, have an opportunity for vocational education. This vocational education should be localized and simplified as much as possible, using existing day school plants as far as possible, or State agricultural high schools, or special training camps such as the Leader Training Camps, or small informal groups and clubs. The boarding school type of vocational institution is too costly and too formalized to meet our particular need.

A number of German and Austrian states have worked out an interest-

ing program of so-called "continuation schools" for boys from fourteen years up and for men up to twenty-five or thirty. The average peasant child has finished his formal schooling by his fourteenth year. The educational authorities have provided the "continuation schools" in order to give boys and men short courses in practical agriculture. These schools make use of existing school facilities and draw on extension workers and others to supplement the regular teaching staff. The work is practical; the courses last from three to six months and are adapted to strictly local problems and conditions and to the circumstances under which the student lives and works for his daily bread.

### Agricultural And Home Extension Work

Equally vital as school work, in developing the new land-use program, will be the job of extension. So long as land policy was dominated by the preordained loss of land entailed by the allotment system and by the leasing of vast areas of Indian land to whites, extension work would unavoidably have a circumscribed field, might even ultimately have disappeared with the disappearance of Indian lands.

Now the new land-use program will throw great burdens on our extension service and call sharply for

its rapid enlargement and enrichment. We must assume that land will not be purchased for Indians to lease to whites; every acre bought must be used by Indians. The purchase program will therefore give extension an important new job in developing these lands for Indian use.

The gradual curtailment and ultimate abolition of leasing and the development of Indian farming, stock raising and forestry operations on a wide front will demand a great increase in extension.

The Indian credit system, to be effective, will demand careful supervision and the making of detailed farm management plans, the organization of Indian stock associations, and the development of many economic enterprises, together with housing projects and the purchase of livestock, farm equipment, seed and many other things. Here again, extension, including home development, will play a vital role.

Extension will be called upon

to take a large part in the development of many phases of the agricultural education program sketched above, including the training of Indians to play an important part in the extension work itself.

The above discussion gives only a few indications of the far-reaching reorientation forced upon many Indian Service activities by the Wheeler-Howard Act. It may suggest also the greatly increased responsibilities and opportunities which that Act opens up, both to Indians and to the Indian Service personnel.

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#### A WORD ABOUT THE IECW "OUTSTANDING AGENCIES"

The July 15 issue of INDIANS AT WORK carried a brief article on "outstanding agencies" engaged in IECW. Some objections have been received from agencies omitted from the list. Fortunately - and we appreciate it - the objections were mild. All of the Superintendents who commented on their omission advanced excellent reasons for their inclusion.

We admit fallibility and have undoubtedly overlooked agencies that are doing - and have done - excellent work. We don't want to. Monthly reports from the Superintendents - not too general or too long - will help us. The reports of the supervisors are invariably good from standpoint of accuracy and writing.

Necessarily, we have to judge on the amount of field work done - the production end is very important. We also judge on employment of Indians in supervisory positions, the proportion of bosses to enrolled men, social advancement (a very general term, varying in application from jurisdiction to jurisdiction) and the like. To get all these factors into one grading, and to allow for the great variation in the size of the projects was a hard, and necessarily a generalized sort of undertaking.

We want to be fair to everyone. It is difficult sometimes to appreciate the problems field men encounter on their reservations. They frequently accept, as ordinary, routine problems which are perplexing and complex and think no more of them after satisfactory settlement.

We want the field to understand that we do appreciate the work being done and that omission from the list as reported does not imply inadequacy of performance or management.

JOHN COLLIER

### THE DRIVE FOR INDIAN EMPLOYMENT

The drive for employment of Indians in the Indian Service has gone vigorously ahead this year. There are 5,325 persons, Indians and whites, holding regular classified positions in the Indian Service. Of these, 1,785 are Indians. 489 of these Indians have been appointed this fiscal year.

Including the regular Indian Service positions mentioned above and likewise appointments to temporary emergency positions under Emergency Conservation and Public Works and appointments to the Alaska Division, a total of 3,214 Indians have been appointed through the Washington Office. Of these, 1,882 entered on duty since July 1, 1933.

20,017 is the total number of Indians reported employed in all branches of Indian work - regular, irregular labor, and emergency - as of June 30, 1934. 12,203 of these are employed on Emergency Conservation Work. Of this number, 604 were appointed through the Washington Office to responsible positions, and the remaining 11,599 were enrolled from the field. 594 of the 604 appointments were made since July 1, 1933. The increase in Public Works activities has almost doubled irregular labor employment in the field. Last year 3,398 irregular laborers were carried on agency payrolls. This year the figure is 6,108. Not all, but a large majority of these are Indians.

5,906 have been placed in positions outside the Indian Service through the Indian Employment Division.



### Opportunities For Indians

While the bulk of the Indians (figures mentioned above) continue to fill minor positions, Indians are also found in the whole range of positions in the Service, save only as doctors and engineers. The larger groups in the regular positions are found among teachers and clerks. The Emergency Conservation Work and Public Works activities have given opportunity for many Indians to win promotion from the ranks to positions of varying degrees of administrative responsibility. 1401 Indians hold positions in Emergency Conservation Work and Public Works of the foreman level or above and in clerical positions. All but 10 of these were made this year.

By Presidential Order this year all Indian Service positions under Civil Service are open to Indians by noncompetitive examination.

The Civil Service Commission has likewise approved a maximum salary of \$1200 a year instead of the former \$720 for Indian Assistants and permits employment as Indian Assistant to count for experience in classified positions. This latter step provides a means for Indians otherwise qualified and lacking only experience to qualify under Schedule B for regular Civil Service positions as vacancies occur. In the Washington Office the Indian Employment Division has set up a file for Indian applicants as a step in carrying out that provision of the Wheeler-Howard Act which requires that Indians be given first consideration in the filling of vacancies. Definite plans are under way for extended in-service training, as well as for educational opportunities through scholarship loans, so that Indians may fill the more responsible positions of the Service.

### Work Of The Indian Employment Division Of The Indian Office

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, the Indian Employment Division has been instrumental in placing directly, or in cooperation with the National Reemployment Service and various State employment services, 5,906 Indians in positions outside the Indian Service. The total number of such outside placements exceeded the corresponding number for the previous fiscal year by 2,682. A large proportion of these were doubtless temporary and were in connection with various

emergency projects financed by the Federal government. 1,623 were household positions filled through our offices in Kansas City, Missouri; Phoenix, Arizona; Tucson, Arizona; Los Angeles, California; and Oakland, California.

Much of the time of our Employment Agents in the field has been devoted to recruiting competent Indians for the Indian Service, particularly Emergency Conservation Work and Public Works.

The total number of Indians placed in the Indian Service, largely through the efforts of our Employment Agents, after investigation of their qualifications in the case of skilled and semi-skilled personnel, was 3,584. Of these, 2,194 were placed on Emergency Conservation Work; 118 on Public Works-Construction; 678 on Public Works-Roads; 189 on Public Works-Irrigation; 330 on Civil Works; and 75 in regular In-

dian Service positions.

In the Washington Office the Indian Employment Division has set up a file of Indian applicants classified according to their qualifications for positions in the Service and for certain types of outside employment, regarding which requests are occasionally received from private employers who wish to employ Indians.

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#### PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHWEST INDIAN SERVICE CONFERENCE

##### The Burke Navajo Vocational School, Fort Wingate, New Mexico

- Monday, August 27: Morning Session: WHAT ARE THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL NEEDS OF THE SOUTHWEST INDIANS? (Commissioner Collier will have direct charge of this program)  
 Afternoon Session: Informal discussion.  
 Evening Session: The Wheeler-Howard Act.
- Tuesday, August 28: Morning Session: WHAT EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM SHALL BE DEVELOPED?  
 Afternoon Session: Round Tables.
- Wednesday, August 29: Morning Session: WHAT ARE THE ESSENTIAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL FACTORS IN THE SOUTHWEST PROGRAM?  
 Afternoon Session: Round Tables.
- Thursday, August 30: Morning Session: WHAT CAN WE DO TO PROMOTE AND MAINTAIN HEALTH IN THE INDIAN SOUTHWEST?  
 Afternoon Session: Indian Service Responsibility for a Social Hygiene Program.  
 Application of Present Knowledge of Nutrition to Racial Groups.
- Friday, August 31: Morning Session: Health Problems.  
 Afternoon Session: Round Tables.
- Saturday, September 1: Morning Session: HOW SHALL WE ADMINISTER AND OPERATE THE INDIAN SERVICE PROGRAM IN THE SOUTHWEST?  
 Afternoon Session: Continue morning discussion.

A detailed program can be obtained from Mr. Tisinger, Supervisor of Indian Education, Gallup, New Mexico.



### THREE NEW APPOINTMENTS TO SUPERINTENDENCIES

The past fortnight has seen three new appointments to Superintendencies. These are of Mr. Robert Yellowtail who entered on duty as Superintendent of the Crow Agency on August 1, Mr. Ralph Fredenberg who became Superintendent of the Menominee Indian Reservation on August 16, and Miss Alida C. Bowler who will assume office at the Carson Indian School and Reservation on September 1.

Mr. Yellowtail and Mr. Fredenberg are both Indians. There are now seven Indian Agency Superintendents, four of whose appointments have been made during the present administration.

The appointment of Mr. Yellowtail is unique in that it came as a result of a referendum by his tribe as to whether he should be given the job or not. This was the first time in history when the Indians had been given a vote on the choice of their superintendent.

Commissioner Collier put the question up to the tribe when local interests claimed that Mr. Yellowtail would not be acceptable to the majority of the Indians. The vote was taken with secret ballots and the result was that 588 Indians of the 689 voted for their fellow tribesman.

Although Mr. Yellowtail was the chosen candidate of his tribe, his appointment to office was through regular Civil Service channels. In April of this year, on recommendation of the

Civil Service Commission, the President extended the privilege of noncompetitive examination to Indians to include all positions in the Indian Service. Mr. Yellowtail is the first Indian to be appointed to the position of Agency Superintendent under this new Civil Service ruling.

Mr. Yellowtail has never before held a government job, although he has been prominent in politics. In 1930 he ran for the State Senate, to be defeated by only thirty-nine votes. In 1926 he was nominated for Congress and again lost by a close margin. He served on the Committee of One Hundred on Indian policies which was appointed by former Secretary Work in 1924. He relates that in a former administration he was offered the Superintendency of his reservation but refused it to devote himself to his ranch. He lives on the reservation and raises cattle and horses.

Mr. Fredenberg was born and has spent practically all his life among the people whose Superintendent he has now become. He was educated in the Catholic Mission School at Keshena, Wisconsin, the State public schools of Wisconsin, and the Haskell Institute, and Indian Service school at Lawrence, Kansas, where he received special business training. Indian Service experience is not new to Mr. Fredenberg. He was first employed as a clerk in the Menominee Indian Mills at Neopit, Wisconsin. Later he went into business for himself but returned to Government service to

engage in personnel work at the Menominee Mills, employing Menominee Indians in work connected with mill operations.

During practically all of his adult life Mr. Fredenberg has been active in the councils of the Menominee Tribe. As Chairman of the Menominee Indian delegations he is well known in Washington to members of Congress for his energetic work in promoting the interests of the Menominee. In Wisconsin he is equally well known to leading citizens of the State interested in Indian welfare. On his frequent visits to Washington, Mr. Fredenberg has made himself familiar with the operation of the Indian Office and with the official records relating to Menominee affairs. This advance information will stand him in good stead in the new work he is undertaking as Superintendent of the Menominee jurisdiction.

Miss Bowler's appointment is regarded in educational and Indian Administration circles as one of far reaching importance to Indians of Nevada and adjoining States. Her active career along welfare lines dates from the time of her graduation from the University of Illinois, where she received Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degrees.

Her first position was that of Psychologist for the Ohio Bureau of Juvenile Research. She next became instructor of Psychology at Ohio State University.

The World War developed to interrupt her work in Ohio,

and she was sent as relief worker for the American Red Cross, to France and Rumania.

When she returned from overseas she continued in the Red Cross Service as director of the U. S. Veterans' Hospital in Palo Alto, where she installed psychiatric social service at the time the hospital was converted into a mental treatment hospital.

Miss Bowler's initiation into Indian work came when she was made California Secretary of the American Indian Defense Association in 1925. For this organization she did field work for two years in Southern California.

From 1927 to 1930 she was Secretary to the Chief of Police and Director of Public Relations in the Los Angeles Police Department. Recently at the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, Miss Bowler has been in charge of delinquency studies in the interests of Federal juvenile offenders. She dates her interest in Indian problems to the period in 1925 when she worked for the American Indian Defense Association. She recalls that on one of her first trips to an Indian rancheria in Southern California, she was confronted by a very old and very sage Indian who inquired as to her mission. Miss Bowler explained that she had come to make a study of Indian life. Fixing her with a stony, impenetrable gaze he grunted, "Hmm - study again-when you do something?" She resolved that when the opportunity presented itself she would demonstrate that accomplish-



ment was part of her purpose.

The Carson Indian School near Carson City is one of the six larger boarding schools that will continue in operation under the new educational program for substituting day schools for boarding schools. It will be carried on for those small children who have no home and must have institutional care, and for the older pupils who will receive a specialized training, either in vocational activities, or for leadership among their people.

Miss Bowler will direct the educational program at the school and in all its phases collaborate it with the general social welfare of the Indians.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### TRANSFERS OF SUPERINTENDENTS TO BECOME EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 1

Four transfers of Superintendents have recently been made and will become effective on September 1. They are as follows: Superintendent Francis J. Scott will leave Turtle Mountain to go on duty at Leupp; Superintendent Theodore Hall will go from Leupp to Sells; Superintendent Jasper W. Elliott will move from Sells and take up the work at Fort Belknap and Superintendent Luman W. Shotwell, now at Fort Belknap, will go to Flathead. Superintendent Charles E. Coe, now at Flathead, will retire,



INDIAN HOMES AT MISSION AGENCY

Some examples of a program of new housing and water facilities for Indians being carried on by Superintendent Dady of Mission Agency is contained in the following excerpt from a letter by the Superintendent to the Washington Office.

In addition to completing a splendid four-room rock house (see picture) we developed a nearby spring for domestic water, free of any contamination; also constructed a dam to the left of the house, putting in



Type Of Indian Home Being Built On The Mission Agency

a sieve, pipe, and gate valve which we found lying around loose on one of the reservations. Tom Osway is now able to irrigate seven acres instead of one-half acre. He now has a complete set-up and there is no reason why he cannot earn a living for himself and a family of small children. An-

other rock house at Mesa Grande will soon be completed. The one at San Manuel is roofed but not completed inside. The rock house at Morongo is completed and the old couple provided for are very happy. They are using their old home as a storage house, moving it to the rear of the new house. We have walled in their well so that it is now sanitary and with a small apricot grove (six hundred trees) this old couple can make a living.

We have also built quite a number of houses under the reimbursable plan, although not just the type of house I would like to erect, because I don't want to put up frame houses. Still they were urgently needed. When we are able to provide more suitable homes, these houses can be converted into barns so that the cost of erection will not be lost. We are using the native material such as stone (where stone is plentiful) and logs. Where neither logs nor stone are available, for example Torres-Martinez, adobe is used.

.....We were surprised and delighted in driving a well at Soboba.. when we developed a flow of water which is the largest from any well in our territory. The well has a capacity of 1,500 gallons a minute. It will be sufficient to care for the full needs of the enlarged acreage at Soboba. ....Altogether I feel that we have had a very profitable and satisfactory year due to....the Commissioner's firm stand in supporting us and giving us liberal appropriations as far as he was able.

## SAN CARLOS APACHES FIGHT THE DROUGHT

By Claude C. Cornwall

Supervisor, Indian Emergency Conservation Work

(The August 1 issue of INDIANS AT WORK described the manner in which the Sioux Indians are disposing of the "drought cattle" of the Plains States. The following article deals with the effort being made to save a tribal herd and individually-owned cattle on a Southwestern Reservation.)

In front of the San Carlos Agency office is a tribal assembly. More than fifty Indians, representatives of the various communities, are gathered together in a circle, under the shade of a large tree on the lawn. In the center of the group is Superintendent Kitch and beside him stands Tom Dosela, interpreter and spokesman. These Indians have come together to discuss a serious situation. It concerns their cattle and the drought. There was no snow in the mountains or on the ranges last winter and there have been no summer rains. The feed has disappeared and in many places springs have dried up and the water holes are empty. What is to be done?

### Cattle -- Apache Wealth

These Apaches are proud of their individual cattle holdings. For the past ten years they have watched them grow and increase both in numbers and in quality. They have rounded them up in the spring and in the fall, have branded the calves and have cut out the steers at the time of cattle sales. This is no ordinary herd of range stock. These are choice cattle, carefully

selected, free from dogies, culls and mavericks. In any normal cattle year with a decent price for their product, this herd would go a long way toward producing a living for these people. They know it. Cattle sales of the past few years have proven that these are cattle of desirable quality and they have a high rating among the buyers.



But the drought has struck and persists with a parching intensity. And here are these choice cattle, dying on the range, fine cows with little new calves, the hope of future profits, moving weakly and gaunt from the dry water holes over the blistering mesas, many of them too nearly exhausted to make the next watering place.

The IECW program has built new tanks and developed the existing springs, but due to this drought these tanks have not yet had any water run into them and the newly developed springs, on which they had counted, are gradually ceasing to flow. The Indians have constructed cattle driveways down to the rivers and have moved their



Typical Indian Cattle Of The Kind To Be Saved From The Drought At San Carlos

For the past two months these Indians have fought a hard battle. They have ridden over the reservation and spotted every water hole and spring. They have dug wells, deepened the outlets of the springs and sunk holes in the river beds.

herds from one vanishing water hole to the next. Ever hopeful, they have watched the skies for a sign of rain. Their dancers and medicine men have performed their rituals and ceremonies. Rain will come - but can they hold out until it does?

The Emergency Offer Of The Government

Superintendent Kitch explains

to them that the United States

Government is familiar with their situation. This drought not only affects their reservation but it is widespread over the southwest. Representatives of the County Agencies will advise with them and the Government stands ready to give them help. Any cows or calves



The Tribal Meeting To Decide  
The Fate Of The Cattle

which are too weak to survive are to be shot down and put out of their misery. This will conserve a little feed and water and will probably be the means of saving the rest of the herd. It is an extreme measure but is the only way out. The Indians, however, will not stand to lose all because they will be paid four, eight or twelve dollars a head for the cattle disposed of, the rate depending upon the quality. This money can then be used to buy feed and to haul water for the others.

Tom Dosela, interpreter, who is probably the most familiar with this situation of any of the Indians, because he has been directing an IECW crew for the past month,

patrolling Coolidge Lake in an attempt to keep the cattle from miring into the muddy bottom of the fast receding reservoir, explains in Apache the proposal of the Federal Government to give aid. Reluctantly the Indians accept this proposal. But they want this to be done with extreme care. They appoint committeemen from each community to work with the County agents and to see to it that no cattle are killed if they have a chance to live. They have fought hard to build up these herds. Their efforts to save them in this extreme situation make it difficult for them to be reconciled even to the loss of a single animal. They have patrolled the reservoirs and dragged cattle from the mud when they have been mired down. They have driven these same cattle up the Gila river to where they have gouged out water holes in the sand of the river bed. The Government is kind to make this offer and they are glad to accept it. But the rain will soon come and most of the cattle will still be able to live.

The assembly breaks up and scatters into little groups. Each Indian seems to desire to tell the members of his committee personally that he wants them to use caution and to save all the cattle they can. Superintendent Kitch and the stockmen, Brown and Young, assure them that action will be taken only in extreme cases, and that they will be paid. The offer of money interests the Indians. But they would rather save their cattle.



INDIAN COUNTRY AND INDIANS AT WORK



Indian Crew Under IECW Saves The Precious Water At San Carlos



Indian Farmer At Work At Ft. Lapwai Sanitorium



Indians At Ft. Hall Develop Springs Under IECW

## A STUDY OF CRICKET DEPREDACTIONS ON FORT HALL - AN IECW PROJECT

By H. A. Ireland

Extension Agent, Indian Service

The third annual war against crickets on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation is over.

Experience with "Mormon" crickets, covering a period of two years, on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation and other sections of southern and eastern Idaho left a question in the minds of many people as to how much of a menace to crops the so-called crickets really constitute and how much harm they would do if left unmolested. The third year's experience seems to have quite definitely answered the question, at least for years like 1934.

### The History Of The Infestation

No one knows when Mormon crickets first appeared on the Fort Hall Reservation but old settlers tell of seeing them in large numbers many years ago. No one knows what happened to reduce their numbers to such a degree that they were entirely unnoticed year after year until 1931. In that year, however, sheep herders and others spending much time on the range observed large numbers of the insects scattered over the sand hills of the Reservation. They did not know what they were and did not report them; and, as the crickets remained in the hills, no apparent damage was done and there was no alarm.

In the spring of 1932 when

crickets were discovered in immense numbers near the cropped areas of the Fort Hall irrigation project and other sections of the Reservation, moving rapidly in the direction of the farms, their identity was quickly established. The result was a near panic among owners of farms all over the Reservation and even many miles away.

The tremendous effort made by Indian workers in cooperation with County, State, and Government agencies for three months during the summer of 1932 to destroy the crickets and prevent them from entering fields on which crops were growing, and its results, has elsewhere been told. Literally tons of crick-



ets were destroyed in traps or by burning or poisoning, and the survivors retreated toward the hills and gradually disappeared.

A few crickets got into fields and gardens late in the season of 1932 but these did little damage,

seeming not to feed heavily, and a question arose in the minds of some of the workers as to whether the game had been worth the ammunition; whether the crickets would have done any serious damage if they had been left alone.

### The Crickets Constitution A Menace

A still larger infestation in 1933 than in 1932 was considered possible if not probable, in spite of the numbers of crickets destroyed, as many eggs were laid in lands adjoining farms. It was supposed that young crickets, hatching in such locations, might enter the fields as soon as they began to move, so preparations were made to begin the fight on them as soon as possible after hatching.

This plan was carried out with some IECW funds, and no crickets of any consequence got into the fields until late in the season of 1933, when adults came down from the hills in great numbers in the Little Indian and Ross Fork districts, and, in spite of all efforts made to stop them, entered gardens and fields of wheat, potatoes and sugar beets. As in the previous year, however, damage to crops was small. The crickets did not seem to feed at all on beets or potatoes, and but sparingly on alfalfa and wheat. In the Ross Fork district a little damage was done to gardens but this was negligible.

The result of the two years' experience was that people rather generally became quite conservative regarding the cricket menace. It

was mentioned that the losses caused by the insects in the two years had been but a very small fraction of a per cent of the cost of combatting them, and that all the excitement about them had been only a false alarm. Hence, it was difficult to arouse any interest in crickets in the spring of 1934 when they began to hatch a month earlier than usual. Farmers in the Little Indian districts where crickets had been the worst in 1933, refused to become alarmed even though the insects were hatching in large numbers on land immediately adjacent to their farms. "They didn't do any harm last year", was the usual comment regarding the situation. "Suppose we should let them go and a dry season should cause the feed on the range to fail?" was asked. "Might they not come into the fields and do real damage?" The question was answered a little later.

Funds with which to do any work early in the season were lacking and crickets hatched and began their growth unmolested. The early migrations were away from the farms but, comparatively early in the summer, hordes of the insects began to appear in the irrigated areas. They had come for food and

the effects of their depredations were soon easily apparent.

About the same time reports were received of serious damage being done in Fremont County where crickets were much more numerous than at Fort Hall, and the writer, accompanied by Dr. W. E. Shull, Entomologist of the University of Idaho, went to that County to see if the reports were true. They were. People of Fremont County had likewise become skeptical about the seriousness of cricket invasions but now they were being shown ample evidence of what could happen.

A potato field near St. Anthony was visited. It had been stripped almost completely bare, every leaf and all the more tender parts of the stems being eaten; white clover in a pasture had been eaten liter-

ally into the ground; in a wheat field the ground was "crawling" with crickets and loss promised to be complete unless something was done very soon to stop the work of the pests, which were climbing the stems of the wheat and cutting them off below the heads.

On the Fort Hall Reservation the damage again was slight but quick action on the part of good IECW crews armed with dust guns was responsible for that. The intentions of the crickets in the wheat field of John Jorgensen and the alfalfa fields of Roy Ingawanup and Will Twitchell, as well as in other places, were so evident that in the minds of those who saw conditions there is no longer any question as to the need of quick action and strong measures when crickets appear in force.

#### Fort Hall Has Escaped Damage Because Of Prevention Under IECW

The writer feels certain that control measures used on the Fort Hall reservation during 1932 and '33 greatly reduced the threat of the crickets and brought them fairly well within control. He also believes that, without doubt, if no such measures had been used in those years crickets would have been so numerous in 1934 that control would have been impossible and that injury to crops would have been serious, particularly in view of the prevailing dry weather during the spring and summer of 1934 that caused vegetation on which crickets feed to dry up early in the season.

There still seems to be much

to learn as to habits of Mormon crickets. They are erratic, apparently, in their feeding and they seem to prefer many species of weeds that are of no economic value on the range to any of the cultivated crops. However, the dry season of 1934 has brought out the fact that crickets are heavy feeders on certain farm crops under some circumstances, and the necessity of control measures can not be questioned.

In connection with cricket control the importance of promptness has been established. Work early in the season will not only prevent damage by the crickets that are destroyed early but will make

any situation more easily met later. Bands of crickets are more condensed just after hatching and move more slowly than is the case later and the young insects seem to be more susceptible to the effects of poison than the mature forms, hence the value of early dusting is greater in comparison than that done later in the season, cost and labor considered.

work on the Fort Hall reservation has been large in the three years that it has been carried on. The damage done by crickets has been almost negligible; but the writer does not believe that the money has been wasted, as losses that might have been sustained, if no control measures had been taken, could easily have greatly exceeded the cost of control.

The cost of cricket control

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The Cover Design. The cover design of this issue of INDIANS AT WORK was submitted by an enrolled man in Indian Emergency Conservation work, Mr. John Needham, Red Lake Agency. Superintendent Bitney, transmitting the sketch, sends the following explanation: "The symbols used portray constance (sun's rays), happiness (sky clouds), and everlasting life (butterfly)."



FIELD DAY AT LAC DU FLAMBEAU IECW CAMP

By J. H. Mitchell

Supervisor of Indian Emergency Conservation Work

All day long on July 28 the Indian reservation settlement of Lac du Flambeau, Wisconsin, was teeming with activity and ablaze with holiday spirit, the occasion being a Field Day spon-



Dancers at the Lac du Flambeau Field Day

sored by the IECW Camp situated on the shores of beautiful Flambeau Lake. Conservation workers and their families from all Northern Wisconsin reservations were invited, and more than 2,500 were in attendance. Truckload after truckload of enrolled men, with banners waving, began to arrive early in the morning. One hundred fifty

came from Lac Court Oreilles; another unit of thirty came from Odenah. From far and near men, women and children poured into camp to participate in the most elaborate program ever arranged for the Indians in this jurisdiction. It was, indeed, a red letter day for the northern Wisconsin IECW men.

At least a thousand white citizens, residents of near-by summer resorts, many of whom were prominent personages of other States, came to witness the long list of athletic events scheduled for the day - a day that they will probably not soon forget. Officials and enrolled men of the Lac du Flambeau camp played host. A reception committee escorted all visitors through the camp and explained the Conservation program. Dinner and supper were served in cafeteria style to more than 1600 people. The camp band provided music whenever it could find an interval in a crowded program of athletic events, speech-making, and the mess hour.

### The Athletic Contests

Improvised but colorful flags, literally hundreds of them, skirted the edge of the camp inclosure. The program carried a variety of events so that the maximum number of enrolled men could participate. While no national records were broken in the track

meet (due to the heavy dust-laden track) the contestants showed real Indian form and prowess. It had all the color and atmosphere of an intercollegiate track meet, and the delegations of competitors from the three reservations were out for blood.

### Ribes Eradication - A New Sport

The track meet followed a band concert at 9:30 a.m. The 100, 220 and 440 yard dash; the

880 yard relay; the high jump; the running broad jump, and boxing contests filled the morning hours.

While all this was holding the crowd at the camp athletic field, out in the timber two blister rust crews, with no spectators present, were in deadly contest to determine their relative efficiency in the eradication of the ribes - the plant carrier of blister rust, dreaded enemy of the forest. The judges



Field Day, Lac du Flambeau

decided to give 800 points to the Lac du Flambeau unit and 750 to the Lac Court Oreilles. Lac du Flambeau also won the track meet by a margin of only three points. It won, too, the hotly contested baseball game with Lac Court Oreilles but not until it had run the game into an extra inning for a score of 5 to 4.

In the afternoon came the water sports, with Lac du Flambeau taking first place in the canoe race. The log rolling, a sport in which the Indian is expert, was

won hands down by the Lac Court Oreilles aggregation.

Oratory was not wanting. Superintendent L. E. Baumgarten gave a felicitous address of welcome, to which Frank Smart, full-blood Indian, responded in traditional Indian eloquence. J. H. Mitchell, Supervisor, described briefly how the Indians had met the challenge of the President's Emergency Conservation program. H. E. Mechling, a prominent citizen of Louisville, Kentucky and summer resident in northern Wisconsin, spoke appreciatively on behalf of the white population which had come out to participate in the program.

The Indians' ceremonial dance in full and colorful Indian regalia, afforded a real treat to hundreds of visitors who had never before witnessed such an interpretation of the native art. To make the day perfect a dance was held that evening in the large mess hall, which was crowded to capacity. Here the Indian orchestra, inspired by the day's festivities, excelled itself.

The camp manager, J. H. Broker, himself an Indian, sums up the festivities as follows:

"The field day event has created an added interest among the boys here. I have since noticed more have come out on the athletic field to do something; so, whatever effort was put forth on last Saturday has assuredly taken root and is certain to result in better morale and production."



A YEAR OF PROGRESS

By William Stemihoh

"One Of The Boys"

The IECW has been in operation on the Yakima Indian Reservation for one year and in review presents a picture of real interest. The program with its idea of relief came at a time when really needed. The depression played no favorites. The plan to furnish the Indians employment is highly commendable and its operation under the direct management of Superintendent C. R. Whitlock and Forest Supervisor T. L. Carter has proven to be a real success. But aside from furnishing a means of relief the program has given the Indian boys an opportunity to fit themselves to become permanently engaged in widely varied occupations necessary in reforestation work.

The forest work, with its many branches, seems to fit into the life of the Indians. The out-doors, the well provided living quarters, the good food, and the recreational features furnished them, have made them appreciate what they can do for themselves.

In the fields of labor today are to be found Indian boys operating bulldozers, caterpillars, graders and compressors. We find them on trail location as rodmen, chainmen, and surveyors. They are to be found building miles of telephone lines and in the office on dispatching duty. We find them in the camp kitchens, learning the art of food preparation and serving. We find them driving trucks; we find them serving as camp assistants, camp and

group foremen. They are learning up-to-date logging methods with modern equipment, which will mean much to them when the time is ripe to harvest the valuable timber on the reservation. They are in the field doing pine beetle control work. You find them stationed as lookouts. The fire fighters have already shown their efficiency.

The setting up of this huge working machine and keeping it up to efficient production has taken no small amount of effort, and hours of patience on the part of the departmental heads and no doubt they found some of the boys weak and lacking. But as a whole the boys have pioneered the movement with a determination to win, and have helped to make the idea of these tent cities a success.

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#### "GOAT SONG"

The following elegy on the passing of the goat from the overgrazed Navajo scene was composed by a member of the Navajo Tribal Council at the meeting last July when the resolution to continue goat reduction was passed. It was done into Navajo, words and music, on the spot by Mr. J. C. Morgan, Council member from Farmington. We publish both versions with pride.

A-ha-la-ne', tl'izi yazzie, a-ha-la-ne'  
 Tiado nicai, tl'izi yazzie, a-ha-la-ne'  
 Nizadgo iniya nideh  
 Aden nididal-go at'eh  
 Aden nei nizago yadizini bigo nididal.

Good-bye, little goats, goodbye  
 Don't cry, little goats, goodbye  
 You're going far away  
 But you won't have to stay  
 You'll come back to us as mutton bye-and-bye.



INDIAN COOK BOOK

Arranged with alphabetical nicety (beans, beef, berries, bananas, cabbage, cucumbers and so on) there comes from Kiowa Agency what is probably one of the first Indian cook books. It is a modest mimeographed volume of twelve pages and it was prepared by Miss Dorothy W. Smith, Home Demonstration Agent. It contains thirty recipes of Kiowa dishes and, as well as its obvious rarity as a bibliographical find, the Office is of the opinion that it might well be recommended as an aid to culinary variety in any home.

Miss Smith says in her brief foreword, "The Kiowa women are excellent cooks and are much interested in preparing the proper foods for their families. The recipes in this little booklet are foods that are found where the Kiowas live, the only thing used in cooking that has to be traded for was sugar. Flour is used in some of the receipes. This is a flour made from corn, called sometimes cold flour."

Do you know what bo aut is? Or tan a? Or Indian cucumber, or cheaten berries or Indian bologna? Some may skeptically wonder how bananas come to be native to the Kiowa country. These are Indian bananas, so the Kiowas say. Those who wish to know how they grow and the secrets of gathering them, will find the information in Miss Smith's little book. Also the recipes for Indian Jello, Indian dried beef, green corn bread, and Indian tea among others.

The Indian Office does not have available a supply of these books for distribution. It is to be hoped, however, that Miss Smith's excellent enterprise in compiling native recipes is not a solitary venture and that other workers follow her example in other localities. A collection of such books would be a valuable addition to American Indian-iana and would probably add more piquancy to many American tables than a great many pages from routine recipe compilations.

## INDIAN FOREMEN REPORT ON IECW PROJECTS

Fencing at Fort Hall. The work this week consisted of : fifty four rods of thick brush cut, forty rods rocky ground smoothed; ninety-four rods post set, wire stretched and fence completed; and two braces, two deadmen set and one gate installed; two miles of truck trails made by cutting trees and brush so as to get to the fencing work. The ground on which this fence is being built is very steep and rocky and some blasting has been necessary. R. W. Dixey, Group Foreman.

New Dress Suit at Red Lake. Camp One of the Ponemah district has donned a new dress suit. The buildings are all completed with the construction and repair work. New foundations are installed, all buildings have been reenforced with steel rods to avoid danger of any building collapsing. On the outside all buildings are banked with logs and dirt. These banks are lined with rock to break the water fall dripping from the roof. Each rock is painted white with the use of lime mixture. All that remains to be done is the doors to be installed on the garage, stoves set up and a tool house finished.

Two miles of work is now being projected which consist of ditching of the old fire lines. A crew of twenty-four men is working at this project.

The blister rust crew is now very near finished with its first 1500 acres of eradication of the

white pine blister rust. S. S. Gurneau, Camp Manager.

Relief At Pine Ridge. Trail work was nicely started when word was received that State relief cattle arrived at the railroad station which required immediate attention and care. A branding crew was organized and another crew to sinking well in the river bed which was sufficient to supply water for several hundred head of cattle. This project is termed under E R A and it was certainly a relief work as well as emergency. James Whitebull, Camp Manager.

Fire At Fort Belknap. Last Wednesday at noon there was a small fire broke out in Wilson Park of Mission Canyon. Johnny McNeil reported the fire into Camp Headquarters. There being only five men in camp including the cook's flunkies we took them and went up to the scene of the fire. It was only a small grass fire that had possibly been started by someone carelessly throwing away a lighted cigarette butt. It had not a chance to get a good start so was easily put out with shovels and water pumps but it might have turned out to be a real fire if it had not been reported as soon as it was. The grass and timber are extremely dry this time of the year due to the lack of moisture as we haven't had a rain for about a month. More signs will be placed in Mission Canyon and the tourists will be warned about this, as this



small fire might have done serious damage if it had not been caught as soon as it was. Preston L. Ring, Camp Assistant.

Fire Land At Rosebud. A crew of men are working on a fire lane around the fence line. This consists of brushing and plowing strips along the fence line. About a mile and a half has been completed.

Two groups of men are working on truck trails. Work is continuing on the truck trail west of camp which will connect a CWA project road. The road leading from camp to the lookout has been completed except for surfacing in some places. Harold Schunk, Camp Assistant.

Surprise At Colville. The world is full of surprises especially in regard to fire fighting. The backbone of the nation is represented in this particular instance. An elderly Indian woman, carrying a year-old child on her back, fought and brought under control a fire on the Spokane Reservation. The IECW boys appeared on the scene later and they eulogized her cooperation with a forest staff in the prevention of forest fire. John A. Perkins, Camp Assistant.

Hustle At Truxton Canon. Some of the men at our new base camp site have been on camp construction and the rest of the men were put to work cutting posts for the "66" Highway Fence. When we bring a

load of supplies up towards the northern part of the reservation, we can take back a loan of posts for the fence. This way we keep our men busy while moving our camp. It makes the truck drivers hustle to make the rounds in a day. Nearly every day they work until nine o'clock at night. We hope to be well settled within a few weeks. However, moving a camp makes one doubt if things ever will be settled and working smoothly as they once were. Charles F. Barnard, Camp Assistant, Truxton Canon.

Hard Job At Paiute. After the long lay off during the holidays the boys were glad to get back to work and they really worked hard this week. They have just started to stretch the new wire. It has proven to be quite a job as the country is very rough and the fence goes through a great many washes and over several hills. It is a hard job to get this wire stretched so that it will be tight, and yet be able to sag enough for the low places. William V. Le May, Group Foreman.

New Camp At Shoshone. We are establishing a new camp in Washakie Park proper this week. It is to be for the trail workers. We have picked a location for our main camp also and expect to have it moved in a few days. It will be a much better location, as there will be water and shade, and also as to work as we have completed the road to the mouth of the canyon. James F. Fox, Camp Assistant.



Drawn Up For Inspection



Commissioner Collier  
Reviews The Corps

Standing At Attention







